ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1875

Independent, a message was brought to

from the examination of Tilton before

alleged paramour for advice, and he

gives it, advising separation. Would he have advised this if he were guilty?

No; for this would not have been the

action of a guilty man; she never told

him of her confession to her husband, and he never knew of it until the interview

between him and plaintiff in Moulton's

house on the twenty-second of Decem-

ber, when his contract with the Union

was signed. Theodore Tilton seized his

child, sick and suffering, and thus forces

his wife to return to his house. She re-

turned on the twenty-third, I think,

lanche, and led to an interview between

them. As to the truth of these stories

Tilton mounted a high-horse and de-

manded an investigation. Then came

up a conversation about the Christian Union and the influence it was having

begin to investigate the case you will

firebrand into the camp if it was fol-

TORNADO.

Pettis County, Missouri, Visited by

Terrific Tornad .-- Dwelling Houses

Slows Down and Freight Trains

Carried Away.

ST. Louis, February 24.-Later ac-

counts of the tornado which passed over

Pettis county yesterday says several dwelling-houses and other buildings in

the county were destroyed, but the prin-

cipal damage was done in Houstonia. The storm was only one hundred and

fifty yards wide, but terrific in power,

and did its work in Houstonia in thirty

seconds. A train of freight-cars was

blown from the track, some cars being

carried to the distance of one hundred

yards; W. Porter was mortally wound-

ed; Dr. Williams had several ribs brok-

en and his lungs seriously injured, he

will probably die; several other persons

had limbs fractured, or were otherwise

badly hurt. The loss will be about forty

thousand dollars, several of the buildings

destroyed having been stores, and they

with the goods in them were a total

ADDITIONAL RIVER REPORTS.

ment. The court adjourned.

VOL 35, NO 47

CONGRESSIONAL.

No business of interest transpired in the house yesterday other than the stormy debate on Alabama affairs, reported in full in another column. In the senate the day was consumed in the discussion of the admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States, resulting in the passage of both bills on third readag. At the evening session an attempt was made to get the Arkaneas case before the house, but up to half-past one this morning the opposition had succeeded in fillibustering it off.

ALABAMA.

Report of the Majority of the Congressional Committee to Investigate the Present Condition of Public Affairs.

The Lying Letter of Congressmen Hays Indorsed, and the Force-Bill Recommended as an Absolute

Necessity. WASHINGTON, February 22 .- A St. Louis Democrat special says that the committee who went to Alabama to investigate the affairs in that State have agreed upon a report which will be preited to the house to-morrow, if the floor can be obtained. It is signed by Messrs. Coburn, Albright and Con-The minority, Messrs. Luttrell Buckner, will make a re-disagreeing with the view of the majority. The report first gives the statistics of society and political parties in the State prior to the election. At the commencement of the campaign the Republicans are de-nounced as common enemies of the whole race, whose suppression is neces-sary to the preservation of that race. Long before the assembling of the convention on either side, Democratic newspapers were filled with appeals to the white people of the State to stand as a unit against the advance of Republi-canism. These appeals were founded upon the apparent assumption of the Reblican aggression, as charged by the Democratic politicians. In order to in-flame the white man and arouse the deadliest of human passions, the Democratic press of the State were filled with its of negroes arming and drilling, in order to intimidate whites, and that the negro military, too, were being organized for the same unlawful purpose. Pointed inquiry on this subject disproved every assumption of this character, and every assumption of this character, and established further the fact that not a single negro company existed within the borders of the State. These incendiary appeals produced a disastrous effect with the state of the state. These incendiary appeals produced a disastrous effect with the state of the state. tated upon the people of Alabama. It was not long before on era of intimidatofore wilnessed only in savage warfare. and unworthy of the christian age in end new features of American politics, of social and business ostracism was committee that the campaign of the ger upon Henry Ward Beecher—that party in Alabama was made against the colored man as such, and his white ally. All other issues were buried out of sight. Appeals Reason, principle and law were of invoked, but the canvass on the part of the Democrats was inaugurated victory, won by fraud, violence, persecution, intemidation and murder. Evilence shows that political meetings of Democrats, who went about threatening negroes, and burning their churches be- him. Beecher's friendship for Tilton them. Colored men were threatened a young girl in his church, in whom the with loss of employment unless they the Democratic ticket. Black future dismi-sal. Pledge meetings were gotten up, to which colored men were employment. White Republicans were ulted and maltreated, and business taken from them. This enumeration embraces some of the methods by which the State of Alabama. The State authorities were powerless to quell disturbances, protect citizens, and enforce Officers were in league with laworeakers. Courts of justice were powerless to make arrests, and the governor had no militia aid except the very men who were committing depredations. Under all the circumstances, the comunable to take active measures in the of how prayely and how sternly they deserves a private page in the annals or the day of election in that portion of Hundreds of citizens of that State invaded Alabama, and not only voted once, but repeatedly. Various state-ments of ballot-box stuffing, destruction of ballots of Republican voters, and burning of ballot-boxes where Republicans had majorities, are given in full. A review of the ricts at Mobile, Eufaula, Spring Hill, Parkland, Gainesville, and other places, are set forth, and the aginion is expres ed by the committee that had a full and fair election taken place the entire Republicsn State ticket, with a majority of members of the general assembly, and six out of eight Republican congressmen, would have been elected. The whole election was an imposition on popular rights. The result obtained was the accomplishment of threats of Democratic electors to carry the elections at all bazards. The committee declare that the against the Republican officials are unfounded, and unworthy of belief. As to committee say their appearance is silent and powerful witness of their poverty and want, and the hardships they have stiently endured. The committee de- Beecher's Cleveland letter, which had

BEECHER.

-His Missionary Effort at the

Mrs. Tilton a White-Souled Devotee Worthy of Canonization, a Plymouth Saint with au

NEW YORK, February 24 .- The Brooklyn city court seemed more than usually crowded this morning. The greater number of those present being lawyers gathered to hear the opening address for the defense in the great scandal trial. The principals to the suit were early in their seats. General Tracey, of counsel for the defendant, arrived a quarter of an hour after the formal opening of the court. When a few preliminaries had been arranged he arose and said the time had now arrived for the defense to open their case. There were great interests involved in this trial; they could not be over-estimated, as they involved the religious and moral interests of society. Either this defendant was to go forth vindicated from this court-room or with a stain upon his life and character. My lient takes his stand here alone, but is supported by his God and the justice of his cause. Defendant early devoted himself to the ministry of God. It was no bed of roses. He struck out for the wild west and rung belis in the forest glades, assisted by his dear wife, who Was home. There was no pain or human sorrow but had found in him

a reliever. Among his great congrega-tion he had ministered for over twenty years untiringly. He has been the indefatigable teacher of the people for all these years. It was because his breaching was known by those who knew the man, that he has been girded man. The speaker then went on to relate the history of Theodore Tilton, who, to the advancement of the world. The

Tilton fell from the highest eminence to which man can attain to the bottom of introduced. These are a few of the the abyes. In the blind impotence of had bartered his whole soul. Mr. Beecher moved to this city from ludianapolis in 1847, and was already a matured man of assured fame when

colored men were broken up by armed and the latter had everything to gain from the countenance which he afforded ause Republican meetings were held in | was increased by the marriage of late of pastor had taken an interest. Tilton became an editorial writer on the Indelists of colored men were prepared for pendent, and was brought into still closer relations with his pastor, who was a frequent contributor to that journal. under fear of dismissal from | Even at that time Tilton became to feel jealous. Beecher leaving his country residence, at which his family remained, during certain seasons of the year, he, as was well known, was frequently in the white man's party proposed to carry | the habit of taking his meals in Brooklyn at the houses of his parishoners, as early as 1861 or 1862 Filton frequently urged Beecher to visit his home in this manner, urging the regard which was entertained for him by his wife. Beecher at length complied to some extent to these solicitations. Mrs. Tilton, who was the real defendant in this case, was a weman of small stature, child-like nature, and of a morbid

there were not more United States sol- | religious enthusiasm. Tilton had said diers in the State than there was, for the | that if she had lived in the early times purpose of aiding in the enforcement of of the Catholic church, her name would Up to the time when troops ar- have been surrounded by a halo. She | though Tilton had forfeited several lurived the Republican party remained | was entirely devoted to her husband; dormant, liberty of speech was throt-tled, and the leaders of the party were consulted his every wish. She watched solved to exhibit no jealousy. Her with pride his progress; but was doomed campaign; but they did, and the story to the sorrow of seeing him blinded by of how prayely and how sternly they egotism, and losing his hold upon what met the storm of obliquy, repreach and she believed to be the foundations of religion. She tried, with tears and prayers, to turn her husband to the right, and American history. The best evidence she looked to her trusted pastor to aid that the Democrats intended to enforce | her in this labor. If Tilton had but folthe threats of carrying the election at lowed the advice in the beautiful letter all hazards is supplied by their action on | which Beecher wrote to him in 1867, he would now have a happy home. Yet the State contiguous to the Georgia line. | we are asked to believe that at the very time when this wife was trying to save the virtue of herh usband, she committed the very sin against which she was warning bim. In 1862, General Tracey continued, Beecher sailed for Europe, leaving Tilton in sole charge of the Indedent. In the absence of his former guide, Tilton's lealousy of him was increased, but he still maintained the out-

ward form of friendship. In 1865, on the night of November 30th, he wrote Beecher a letter in which he spoke of his long affection for Beecher, of their intimacy, and of the obligations which he owed to him. He begged Beecher, in this letter, to forgive him for any word or deed of his which had given offense, and also spoke in it of his religious depression. In this year, 1865, Theodore Tilton became managing editor of the Independent, and in egotism took every method charges of corruption and plundering of showing his independence of Brecher, whose equal or superior, he now con-sidered himself to be, he took advantage the condition of the colored people, the of political differences to make such violent attacks on Beecher in the Independent that the latter was obliged to suffered, and the persecutions they have nal. The pretext for these attacks was and Tilton, and the latter's views be-

the letter of Hon. Charles Hays to General Hawley are substantially corroborated Hawley are substantially corroborated by the testimony. The committee ward, showed Beecher to be no less as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than as he says, but was a larger woman than blockaded. As usual the other local was he says, but was a larger woman than blockaded. As usual the other local was he says, but was a larger woman than blockaded. As usual the other local was he says, but was a larger woman than blockaded. As usual the other local was he says, but was a larger woman than blockaded. As usual the other local was he says, but was a larger woman than blockaded. As usual the other local was here with the same of the winter of the w clared that the statements contained in been read in evidence, advocating a immorality reached Bowen's ears, with concluded by stating that political free-dom and good order at elections should in his views of extreme men; and Tilton and there also appeared in the New be punctilliously enforced; that addi- at that time, as he has testified, found tional safeguards should be thrown himself with a majority of his party. around the ballot-box, and careful scrutiny exercised in counting and certifying the results of found in him a mind disposed to take elections; that to this end supervisors the most radical view of every subject. and marshals in the country districts An alarming change took place in should have the same power and be his religious sentiments, as appears charged with the same duties as those from his own testimony and from his in cities of over twenty thousand in- letters, and from that of Mrs. Bradshaw. to wife, society would be destroyed; the habitants; that the use of fire-arms at elections should be prohibited, and the strongest possible legal preventive of inroads from voters of other States shall letters already in evidence, and from old associations; for five years be had

Opening Speech for the Defense by Genin which Beecher said he thought Tilton's religious views were undergoing a transient state. Beecher gave between Mr. Greeley and Tilton Tilton words of sympathy and kindly with regard to the laws of eral Tracey in the Scandal Case of Tilton against Beecher.

introduced in the evidence,

Sketch of the Life of the Great Preacher West and his Services in the City of Churches.

advice. Referring to his own experience at the close of the letter, he said should, said the counsel, believe he had given up the idea of starting a that these views differed from those to new newspaper, a statement of import- | which he testified in the witness-stand ange, which would become apparent later. General Tracey then said Titon's views also underwent an important change in regard to the relation of the publication of his valedictory in the sexes, believing that a great social revolution was impending in regard to this the defendant that Mrs. Tilton had left matter. Tilton, according to his usual her home and wanted to obtain a separacustom, embraced this radical view, and | tion from her husband. Counsel quoted made this subject a free conversation with his associates who visited at his the church committee as to the relations house, taking ground that every rela- | and visits of Beecher to his family about tion between the sexes was proper which Tilton had spoken to Beecher, which was attended by mutual chiding him for not coming oftener to love. These views and there associations were extremely offensive wife when he was away on lectur-Abelard. to his wife, and a source of even greater ing tours. In 1869, said counsel, Til-anguish to her than the change in his re-ton had paid as much as five hundred was desperately in love. It was his in- mother's to see her, and there he timacy with this woman which nearly heard the story of her suffering from drove his mother-in-law to insanity, the her own lips. He asked permission drove his mother-in-law to insanity, the her own lips. He asked permission lady seeing danger to her from Tilton's to bring his wife to see her, to which admiration finally left and broke off her | Mrs. Tilton consented, and the meeting relations with him. In his letters to his | took place, and Mrs. Beecher told her wife he spoke of his friendships, as he husband the result of the conversation, called them, for various women, with a | and he advised a separation. Here was freedom which was astonishing; in a letter written to his wife on the twelfth of February, 1867, he referred to his intimacy in a certain western family which he had visited; and said his wholeslife would have been different if his wife's mother was like Mrs. --and if he could have been sheltered under such a roof as that of Mrs. instead of breathing the atmosphere of Livingston street. He also spoke of carrying Livingston street mildew upon his garments for years, and said if he should return to Brooklyn at all he accompanied him. He is now the same would return a better man. General true, simple, unaffected man as Tracey then said that the family referred then in his western to in this letter was that in which the young lady already referred to was one of the daughters—the young lady whom he afterward took to his own home. as the plaintiff describes, like an ava-Could a husband inflict greater cruelty upon a wife than by writing such a letter? In January, 1868, Tilton's criminal con-duct had become too notorious for concealment, and his wife, in one of her around in this trial by so many warm hearts. When danger threatened from his sins. Conscience-stricken he fell Tilton told Bowen that he had spite grovelling at her feet, and she gave him grovelling at her feet, and she gave him her free and generous forgiveness. The letters read in evidence show that at an gentlemen, said the counsel, when you interview between the two on the evening of January 26th, 1868, Mr. Tilton more so; and the committee believe that, but for the timely interference of the administration in Louisians affairs a revolution would have been precipicated upon the resolution would have been precipicated upon a young that the committee believe with the residual, it any, rests on Tilton alone. Bowen suggested the letter with the reading of the paper and to proceed with his remarks. Under the tion was a reward received for love and the committee believe with the residual, it any, rests on Tilton alone. Bowen suggested the letter with the reading of the reading of the paper and to proceed with his remarks. Under the tion was a reward received for love and the resolution would have been precipicated upon the resolu ing of January 26th, 1868, Mr. Tilton made a confession to his wife, and that alone. Bowen suggested the letter time after to lash herself for this im- was perfectly willing to throw the first aginary fault. General Tracey then read tion, social ostracism, personal violence and murder was inaugurated, and true men who stood by the faith of the Republican party were subjected to a series publican party were subjected to a series world would follow in the way which he led. He became a Deist, denounced be said, began me upon a stan of a newspaper as reporter. He embraced Tilton to his wife January, 1868, in which he speaks of himself as a hypocrite and a whited sepulchre, filled with dead men's bones. He then read Mrs. he said, began life upon a staff of a a letter already in evidence written by lowed up by Bowen, at the same time Tilton's reply to this, in which she ence with him, stated to the court that blames herself for unfeeling conduct to- an accident had happed to some pages which we live. The principal objective leader of men must know how point, however, of the Democrats seemed to protect and preserve, but Til-to be to crush out white leaders. To this ton knew only how to destroy. The speaker then said o'clock, he would suggest an adjourn-to be to crush out white leaders. To this ward her husband, and calls herself the of his address, and as it was near four was written long before a breath of suspicion had been breathed against this woman, even by her husband, and at a notorious facts which convinced the his rage, he determined to vent his an- time when Tilton was himself guilty, He then read a letter in which Mrs. Tilton spoke of her mistake in having Beecher was a friend both of Theodore Tilton and his wife. Friend, wife and children had to be trampled down to fear she would make bim secure that vindication for which he selfish. She said she thought his influence over a woman whom he loved must be like his influence over an audience; that to love was praiseworthy, but to abuse his gift of influence was a sin. Tracy said that this was the letter which had become somewhat famous in this gain from young Tilton, cause, through the fact that it had been so garbled by the plaintiff in his statement as to make it appear like a confession of his wife. She was struggling against temptation, in fact she was referring to his abuse of his influence over other women and to his confession to her of his infidelities. Recess.

After recess, General Tracey resumed his address to the jury, taking up the subject of which he was speaking at the hour of adjournment. He read a letter written by Tilton to his wife on February 9, 1868. In this letter Tilton spoke of her purity and devotion as filling him with love and humiliation; he said that her conduct toward him on the last evening he had spent at home had made him a new creature; that he was once more a man among men, and a christian among christians; that sae was royal in her love and he was pledged to her forever; that for him there was no more loss of self-respect. General Tracey then read a letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband on February 18, 1865, in reply to the letter of Tilton in which he spoke of his visit to the family, and said that despite the cruelty of this letter from her husband, and alcrative engagements in order to make letter expressed her pleasure that he had enjoyed his visit and her regret that she had ever given him discomfort. The speaker said that in the following summer Tilton had returned to his home and was surrounded with his old temptations, which he was unable to resist. In the following November Tilton wrote a letter from his office in New York in answer to a note from his wife in the morning, in which he expressed his regret that he could make his wife as happy as he wished. He said in it that he had the best of intention, and the worst of success; that his wife was the kindest of human beings and that her troubles were of his own making, but that he had to inflict them on his wife and children which doubled his sorrow. General Tracey then read a letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband on February 20, 1868, in which she expressed her regret that she could not manage her household in accordance with his wishes. In another letter, written in March, 1868, she spoke of her determination to do everything which he might wish. The speaker said that the correspondof Tilton in 1869 showed his fallure to keep the promise which he made to his wife in 1868. Rumors of his dissolute life filled the air around him, and in December, 1870, the storm burst upon his head. Tilton then feared Beecher's power, and he was continually disparaging Beecher. In 1868 a newspaper was started in New York, called the Christian Union, and in 1870 Beecher became the editor. The rapid indissolve all connection with that jour- crease of the paper alarmed both Bowen came wider. In 1870 rumors of Tilton's York papers a report that Tilton was going to elope; it was these stories that caused Beecher to desire his dismissal.

culminating in the publication of an ed-

itorial in the Independent, which com-

mitted the paper to doctrines of free-love. In a letter to his wife on the ninth, 1865, Tilton says: "Were it not for love of woman to child and husband

husband kindly on the subject. Beecher also wrote to Tilton the beautiful letter to which he had already referred. but was regulated by law, and the only fault he found with the law was that the DISGRACEFUL SCENE. law touching divorce, in this State, was Butler and All the Other Bullies and not liberal enough. The counsel quoted

Blackgueds of the House Indulge in a Billingsgate-ort of Encounter.

Alabama and Louislaux-The Distribution of Baron to the Alabama Negroes in Purchase of their Votes-The Lie Passed.

Washington, February 24.—During the discussion of appropriation in the house to-day, when the section making an appropriation of three million dol lars to defray the expenses of the United States courts was reached, a sharp de-bate arose, and a severe attack was made by the Jemocratic side of the house upon Afforney-General Williams and the department of justice.

Mr. Sener said that frauds in the west-

ern district of Arkansas had been brought to light by a detective sent there by the attorney-general.

Mr. Butler suggested to the Democrats that if they believed the attorney-general to be so bad they ought to impeach him, but not to blackguard him. would not attack a man who could not the picture of a woman going to her

defend himself. The discussion drifted through divers ways into the question of the political troubles in Alabama, and of the use there of what is knewn as "overflow bacon" for the influencing of votes. On this point a noisy altercation took place between Mr. Luttrell, a member of the Alabama committee, and Mr. Pelham, the former asserting and the latter denying the use of such bacon to induce colored voters to vote the Republican

ticket. Mr. Sheats asserted that there never had been a pound of that bacon used to influence votes, and denounced as a lie and on the twenty-fourth she suffered miscarriage, and was laid down on a sick bed. The stories of Tilton's imthe charge that the Republicans bad intimidated Democratic voters in Alabama either by bacon or any other im-

proper means. [Laughter.] A scene of great confusion and uproar took place, in which the principal actor was Mr. Luttrell, who called for the reading of the affidavit and then when it was partly read, sought to stop the reading in order that he might occupy the remainder of his five minutes by a speech. Several Republicans insisted that the paper should be read, and Mr. Luttrell asserted that the other side was trying to stifle free speech. At length Mr. G. H. Hosr interfered on behalf of Mr. Luttrell, claiming that he (Mr. committee drifted away from the Alabams episode and proceeded with the consideration of the bill. The commit-

sixty-eight pages of the bill, rose.

Mr. Sypher, rising to a personal explanation, took exception to Mr. Eldridge having had printed in the record a personal fling at him (Sypber). In this remark I do not want to hear from the gentleman from Louisiana that the people have suffered enough from his sort. (This remark was not in the regu-lar report of the proceedings, but had been added by Mr. Eldridge.) Now, said Mr. Sypher, if there is any meaner sort than he and his sort they must be mighty iow. [Shouts of "Order, order! Take it down!" etc.] If it is upparlia-mentary I withdraw. I do not wish to

transcend the rules of the house. Mr. Eidridge-I said that and I Mr. Sypher-The ac' of attacking a member under the guise of a personal explanation (alluding to Mr. Eldridge's correction of the record) can only be characterised as cowardly and con-

temptible. Mr. Eidridge-I made #o personal explanation, although it is so headed in the record. I did not consider it a personal explanation. There had been a mistake in the report of my speech. I reproduced the sprech as nearly as possible and asked leave to publish it. I have nothing to take back.

The house took a recess till half-past seven o'clock.

BENATOR JOHNSON.

His Future Policy-He has No Resents ments to Gratify-Bis Past Justi-

tives merely personal, nor for revenge,

but to enlighten public sentiment,

and so induce the freemen of the

these men in reference to the south and

the country at large. But happily I am

see-saw is up now, and Grant's and his

party's is down, and they are flat in the

mud. It only means that I, and those

should see that the Radicals remain

where they are. We cannot afford to

give them importance by battling with

them as equals. I shall certainly not

be so short-sighted as to enter upon any

currency basis may be, at times, expe-

when we made greenbacks a legal-ten-

United States to condemn the policy of

First Damage by the Break-up. TERRE HAUTE, February 24.—The Wabash has risen 14 feet in 24 hours. Senator Johnson arrived in Chatanooga from Nashville Wednesday The steamers Young America and Elk, last, en route for Washington, and re-mained in the city during the day and lying here, were swept down by the pressure of floating ice. The Young night. From parties who talked with America was caught six miles below, in him during his stay there, we glean a badly-damaged condition and the Elk that he conversed fully and freely as to s supposed to be lost. The steamer his future policy, more freely perhaps than he would have done had he sup-Dolly Varden was sunk at the landing by the ice. A parge belonging to the posed there was any "chiel around tak-Prairie City was sunk. No lives lost. ing notes." He was called upon by leading men of all shades of poli-By Telegraph. LITTLE ROCK, February 24 .- Weather tical opinion, and conversed freely clear and pleasant. River still declintopics of personal interest to himself and of general interest to the New Orleans, February 24.—Arrived: Belle Lee, Memphis. No departures. Weather cloudy and warm. country. He distinctly disclaimed any intention to make use of his place in the senate to resent any of the many wrongs VICKSBURG, February 23.—No boats up or down. Weather warmer; raining tions he suffered while President. hard all day. River fell 1 foot 3 inches. "Why," said Mr. Johnson, "I have no reason to feel resentful. The wisdom of CINCINNATI, February 24.—River 14 reason to feel resentful. The wisdom of feet 5 inches and rising. Weather clear and warm. Arrived: Garrett, New ern States has been passed upon and approved by the southern States, and they

Orleans. Departed: Indiana, New Or-CAIRO, February 24 .- Arrived: Painter, Ohio river, 2 p. m.; Burksville, Nashville, 5 p.m. River 4 feet 2 inches and falling. Weather cloudy. Mercury 46°. NASHVILLE, February 24.—River rising again, with 11 feet scant on

Raining since 2 p.m. Arrived: Eddyville, upper Cumberland. Depart-ed: Bolivar Cook and Jno. S. Bransford, upper Cumberland. EVANSVILLE, February 24 .- Weather clear till evening. Wind fresh. Mer-cury 53° to 60° and falling; cloudy with signs of snow. River risen 3-10 of an inch, with 8 feet and 3-10 inches on now spared this trouble. My end of the gauge. Port list-Up: Minneola, 11 p. m.; Geo. Roberts, 8 a.m.; Grey Eagle, 11 a.m.; John A. Wood and barges, 6

p.m. Down: Andy Baum, 8 a.m. Pat Cleburne, 5 p.m. Liberty No. 4 and

barges left Green river to-day. Business active. Louisville, February 24.-River rising with 2 feet 4 inches in the canal, 5 feet 4 inches in Indian chute. Hard rain to-night, but during the day the weather was warm and pleasant. The Wilson, Pittsburgh; Nashville, Tennes- or disarrange the business of the counsee river; Vint Shinkle, Madison. Hen- try. A departure from specie as the derson packets will commence running

o-morrow.
Sr. Louis, February 24.—River risen feet at this point, and all the upper treams are rising. The harbor boat E.
Smithe rising. The harbor boat E. to-morrow. 3 feet at this point, and all the upper streams are rising. The harbor boat E. G. Smith and one ferry boat have been breaking ice in the harbor all day, and to-morrow the Smith wil' attempt to der. Getting back to gold and silver is force herself down to the open waters below Carondelet, so as to allow the broken ice opposite the city to run out. Weather much cooler to-day, which checked the thaw, but there is good reason to believe we shall have an open

less for the bondholders and moneyroads from voters of other States shall be established; that United States courts should have jurisdiction of all offenses against the laws pertaining to congressional elections, and that whatever safesional elections, and that whatever safesional elections are stablished; that United States courts be established; that United States courts been in the company of persons of committee. Tilton had testified that his change of opinion in regard to the easy virtue, who burnt incense to him as an offering. The counsel here read the divinity of the Savior had caused his editorial referred to, published in the United States courts been in the company of persons of committee. Tilton had testified that his change of opinion in regard to the easy virtue, who burnt incense to him as an offering. Washington, February 24.—For editorial referred to, published in the changers, in future legislation, before sional elections, and that whatever sare guards may be established, shall be provided only to secure peace and maintain in the life, except this scandal. In this law to this end. The committee recomplement of the force bill.

divinity of the Savior had caused his wife greater sorrow than any event of ber life, except this scandal. In this extremity Mrs. Tilton appealed to her pastor, and the latter talked with her in the land. The jury had heard him Mississippi continue to fall.

THE RAILROAD CONTEST.

Causes and Consequences" of the War Between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Onio Railroads.

It is well said that the only sure protection of the people against oppression by monopolies is in competition. We surely have that protection now, as between the great trunk railway lines of thousand dollars opened up and speedily turned over to a coroner. the country running east and west, ex- allowed by the secretary of the treasury. cept, as it appears, on a small link con- The fact came out in the course of a suit trolled by the Pennsylvania railroad by John A. Willis, of Washington, an through New Jersey, by which it commanus for itself the gateway to and from the great city of New York, and essays to grant, on such terms as it may essays to grant, on such terms as it may please, or refuse altogether, the favor of a passage that way to others. It is inevitable, therefore, that the power of this short link must soon be broken, and the completion of the second road between Philadelphia and New York, now n course of construction, is the sgency by which it is to be done. It is known to be in the hands of interests adverse to the Pennsylvania railroad. Meantime it may be worth while to look at the contest which is now waging between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads, involving the facili-ties over this monopolized New Jersey line, and incidentally the greater stretches of western traffic, from the Baltimore standpoint. It is unmistaka-bly demonstrated through all the organs expression in the west that Baltimore has the full sympathies of that great producing section in the contest, and also, as evidenced by the tone of and the strong array of facts in the New York and Boston press, the confidence and favor of the east is given to a very considerable extent to the economic and well managed line of Baltimore transit. What, then, is Baltimore likely to lose by the efforts of the Pennsylvania rail-

road to push it off of the line of ninety to one hundred miles of rail through New Jersey which that company controls? The Pennsylvania road may gain the small additional sum upon each through passenger between Washington and New York that it did not get before, the local travel between Washington and Baltimore remaining as heretofore nearly altogether with the Baltimore and Ohio road, as will also largely the travel between Washington and Philadelphia. To gain this small sum per head of that portion of the through travel previously enjoyed by the Baltimore and Ohio company, the Pennsylvania road sacrifices all the large freight business both ways of the former com-pany over its New Jersey line, while the Baltimore company will probably secure an accretion of freight to and from the north by its steamer lines hence, taking business at such rates as it pleases, and competing thus more vigorously, bewhich it must work-for where it will tee, after disposing of nine out of the

> afford to work for one-half of what the Pennsylvania can, by reason of its line in that quarter having been so much more cheaply constructed than those of its adversary. -This, however, concerns only the two railroads. As to the city of Baltimore itself, its trade and commerce, its manufactures and other industries, etc .- with the broad and hearty sympathies of the great west, the northwest and the southwest on our sideought not great benefits be made to result to us here from present circumstances? In all branches our people have but to arouse themselves in a reciprocal spirit to that manifested in their favor, and be prepared adequately to meet and supply the wants of those sections of country. The hindrances and impediments which the wise solons of the Pennsylvania road, in utter dis-regard of the rights of the public and the purposes of the franchises bestowed upon all corporations by States, have sought to three months before an execution can be ing to deprive them of the facilities of

passenger fares and freight charges established over long routes by the power | million dollars. of our great unit line to the west, we may expect Baltimore to have its full share of the travellers as well as of the business. When once the trader from the interior reaches here, his nearest seacoast port, we must make it so unnecessary for him to pass beyond our limits that he will not desire to do so. With our regular steamship lines to European as well as the chief northern cities, and our large sailing vessels trading to both foreign and domestic ports, thus placing in our market the products and wares and fabrics of all lands by which to make up full and varied stocks, with the addition of our local manufactures to complete the supply, we ought to be able to meet the needs of all comers. Certainly our merchants have every reason to be stimulated by the circumstances of the occasion, and to expand their enterprise. Those men, too, of capital and sagacity in New York and elsewhere, whom we have heard of as contemptating a transfer of find it their interest to give renewed attention to the subject, now that Balti-more bas so largely enlisted western co-State. operation and trade. Thus the Pennsylvania railroad, without intending it, may in some sort become a benefactor to this community. Whether that road this community. Whether that road is entitled to be looked upon in that light as to New York and its other conhave, with equal emphasis, repudiated stituencies is a question which they may ponder upon at their leisure. It the policy adopted by congress, and the details of which have been carried out may be working more wisely for us by Grant. The rebuke of the people. than it knows, and no effort on our spoken through the ballot-box of Octopart should be omitted to make its presber and September, should satisfy me; ent course so result. We say again, it does satisfy me. Even if I were to therefore, that the present circumstance antagonize sharply with those parties should stimulate our merchants and manufacturers in all branches to make who sought to drive me from the Pres'dential office in disgrace, such antagample preparation for future business, onism would not be inspired by mcand to let the west know the readiness

> \_\_\_\_ NEGROES EMIGRATING.

of Baltimore to meet its commercial

wants.

Kansas and Mississippi the Favorites-In Search of Civil Rights. who thought as I did from 1866 to 1869, | Nashville Banner. A hegira of negroes has set in for Kansas and Mississippi. To some ex-tent the drouth of last season is suggested as the cause of this sudden exodus from a locality where wheat promises a such a campaign." In answer to a question of a leading business man, calbountiful harvest this spring. About five hundred blacks, coming from Giles, ed all right. So far the trains between St. culated to draw out Mr. Johnson's finan-Maury and Rutherford counties, passed | Paul and Sioux City were suspended United States, from Cincinnati, was the cial views, he replied in substance: "I through here via the northwestern road Yesterday the Iowa division of the Milothers to Kansas. Two colored ministers from Rutherford county were in the city yesterday. They stated that not less than two thousand negroes in that county were contemplating a departure for the west and south. The most harmful result to follow so great an exturn to it. We went the down-hill road odus of farm laborers is in the possibility of not getting all the wheat harvested. The only means of supplying this loss of to travel a sharp, up ill grade. The late financial measures of congress, it labor will be the encouragement of the immigration of white laborers and seems to me, embodies some steps in the farmers from other States. To do this right direction; but much more will every inducement should be held out to have to be done for the people, and much promote an influx of whites from the northern States and Europe.

BUTLER IN A FIX.

He is thurged with Lobbying a Big Cotton Claim Through.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—Ben Buta representative in 1865 6, taken five thousand five hundred dollars from him these notes. Then, learning that Butler could put it through for him, he | was |@ic above the limit of most pendgave him the money and went square ing orders; the market was generally back on Willis. The defense set up that the notes were given for a corrupt purpose and could not therefore be recognized in law, and Frounstein admitted in his testimony that he went to Washington to use money to grease this through, and that he had employed Willis to use four thousand dollars in greasing the thing. Verdict for plaintiff for full amount of notes and interest.

TELEGRAMS.

The civil appropriation bill was dis-cussed in the Federal house last night. The banking-house of Hart, Caughey & Co., of Pittsburg, suspended yester-

A heavy snow-storm, with a high wind, prevailed in St. Paul Tuesday

The stockholders of the Chicago, Bur-lington and Quincy railroad met at Chicago yesterday.

Daniel Schock, an old hermit living in a little frame shanty, in St. Louis, was found in his hut last night dead. An old man named Donahue, seventy years of age, living in Kansas City, got into an altercation with his son, Monday, about some corn, and cut his heart

A telegram from Washington says that the treasury department will to-day commence the payment of the interest on ten-forties due March 1st without re-

Wintermute, of Yankton, Dacotah Territory, yesterday secured the twenty thousand dollars bail required by the supreme court, and was discharged from

The National Sunday-school union egins its next meeting in Baltimore, May 11th. The session will last three days, and delegates from different parts

of the world will be present. It is stated that Earl Derby has accepted from Spain, as indemnity for the Virginius's outrage, five hundred pounds sterling for each white and three hun-

dred for each black man murdered. A telegram from Lacrosse, Wisconsin. lines, by the ruinously low figures at | the home of A. Cameron, senator elect, says that the understanding prevails lose money the Baltimore and Ohio can at least hold its own. It can, indeed, publican caucus, but will act as an Inpublican caucus, but will act as an Independent.

The woman's suffrage question came up in the Massachusetts house yesterday on a resolution to amend the constitution so as to give women the right of suffrage. The resolution failed-yeas, 85; nays, 120.

Prominent officers of the New York ssociated coal companies say that they intend to fix the price of coal during the coming season as high as Providence will permit, and as low as necessity should compel them. The trunkhouse of A. S. Baker & Co.,

263 Washington street, New York, has

Liabilities less than one hundred thousand dollars. The firm hope to present a favorable statement to their creditors and resume busine s. The house committee on the District of Columbia has fixed the taxation of property in that district at one and a half per cent, and extended the time to

place in the path of the people passing issued to sell the property for delinquent taxes. A telegram from Washington says one of the lines starting from the nation- | that the house committee on appropriations are engaged on the deficiency bill. can be made to redound to our advant- The last of the series of general approage. By reason of the greatly reduced priation bills will contain appropriations

al capital for New York, should and to the extent of about two and a half A fire at Emporium, Pennsylvania, Monday, burned six buildings, compris ing five stores, three hotels, billiard and eating saloen, millinery store, photograph gallery, and two lodge-rooms.

Loss estimated at seventy thousand dollars; insurance, twenty-five thousand. A tornado passed over the town of Haustonia, Pettis county, Missouri, Tuesday afternoon, and blew down and destroyed nineteen buildings, including the railroad depot. No one killed, but Sheriff W. Porter was mortally wounded and five other persons badly injured. In the Ohio senate yesterday, house bills were passed to allow free banks to withdraw securities from the State auditor; incorporating granges by filing certificates with county recorders, and providing for the examination of school district finances upon any taxpayer's

complaint. The Arkansas senate yesterday passed a resolution for a recess of the general their business to this city, on account assembly, commencing March 5th and of the economic advantages afforded by ending the first Monday in November. cheaper rents, lower taxes, etc., may It is understood that the adjourned session is for the purpose of arranging the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the

> The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal by the Delaware and Lockawana company of New York did not take place yesterday, and it is stated at the office of the company that the auction sales are discontinued, and hereafter coal will be disposed of only at private

> A telegram from Washington says the committee on contested elections pre sented a report to the house yesterday declaring that George H. Sheridan was elected representative for the State at large from Louisiana, the minority report declaring he was not so elected wa also made.

> At an adjourned meeting of the Keokuk Northern line packet company, in St. Louis, Tuesday, Wm. F. Davidson was elected president, John Sheather. secretary, and P. S. Davidson, general superintendent. Some of the board do not recognize the legality of this action, and will hold a meeting to consult as to the proper course to pursue in the mat-

A telegram from St. Paul, Minnesota,

says that the snow blockade of Tuesday night was not as serious as was appre-hended. The night train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad was stop-ped at Sparta, but will come through. Last night the westward train was report-A London telegram says that Gladstone has published a pamphlet entitled Vaticanism, replying to Newman and Manning. He maintains his original assertions; eulogizes Newman, whose secession is the greatest loss to the English church since Whatley's; acknowledges that the loyalty of the masses of the Catholics is unchanged; refutes Manning's assertion that the claims of the Roman church are not changed by MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE. the Vatican decrees, and points to de clarations repudiating the doctrines of papal infallibility and temporal power. by means of which the English and Irish Catholics obtained full civil lib-

marked that be should take an early opportunity to lay his views upon the rights and relations of the bondholders and the people before the country.

measure of making radical changes in the information that he and his party succeeded in observing the transit of venus, though the observations there were much interfered with by rising will take place at the office of the Company. No. 41 Madison street, on the 3d day of venus, though the observations there were much interfered with by rising

clouds, still they observed well all the contacts, and succeeded in getting ninety-nine photograph negatives of the

Something of a sensation was created Tuesday at the office of the St. Louis CINCINNATI, February 18.—Ben But-ler was shown up to-day in the United States court of this city as having, while about a week ago, and for which no thousand five hundred dollars from claimant appeared. The box was Joseph Frounstein, a rich merchant of marked, J. Chemedt, Rolla, Saline

## ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW ORLEANS, February 24 .-Cotton—demand good; sales, 5450 bales. The movement was restricted by factors stronger. Good ordinary to strict good erdinary, 141@141c; low middling to strict low middling, 141@151c; middling to strict middling, 151@16e; good middling to middling fair, 161@17e; receipts, 7646 bales; exports to the continent, 1520 bales; stock, 303,805 bales; unsold last evening, 154,700 bales; on shipboard, 143,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, February 24 -- Cotton quiet and firm; middling, 15½; net re-ceipts, 3027 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3911 bales; to the continent, 3550 bales; coastwise, 957 bales; sales,

550 bales: stock, 96,804 bales. MOBILE, February 24.-Cotton firm; middling, 151e; good ordinary, 141@141e; low middling, 144c; net receipts, 378 bales; exports coastwise, 506 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 69,012 balbs.

GALVESTON, February 24 —Cotton strong; middling 15½c; low middling, 14½c; good ordinary, 14½c; net receipts, 1415 bales; gross, 1445 bales; exports coastwise, 34 bales; sales, 1575 bales; stock, 72,068 bales. CHARLESTON, February 24.-Cot-

ton quiet and firm; middling, 154e; low middling, 15te; good ordinary, 14te; net receipts, 398 bales; sales 1000 bales; stock, 47,627 bales.

DIED

HANSON-On February 22d, at 11 o'clock a.m., HATTIE ROSELLE, Infant daughter and only child of Alexander and Hattle E. Han-

To shed essence on those around her, she has flown our earth, her kindred's hearth, And winged her spirit to heaven. [St. Louis and Cleveland papers please copy.]

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

THE officers and members of Memphis Lodge, No. 6, are requested to meet at their Castle Hall, this (THURSDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock, sharp, for work in the third rank.

Members of sister lodges cardially invited. By order.

A. J. M'GARVEY, C. C. Jos, S. LEON, K. of R. and S.

I, O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of Memphis
Encampment No. 39, I. O. O. F.,
will be held this (THURSDAY)
evening, at 7 o'clock.
All Patriarchs in good standing are invited
to attend.

By order of THOS, L. RISK, C. P. H. B. CULLEN, Scribe.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Levett & Hill, in the toot and shoe business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. I. M. Hill assumes the payment of all liabilities of the firm, and is alone authorized to collect all debts due said firm.

JOS. S. LEVETT,
J. M. HILL.

February 17, 1875. J. M. Hill will continue the

BOOF AND SHOE BUSINESS,

HOLIPSE

BOARDING & SALE STABLES, H. C. BOLLIS & CO., Prop's, 75 and 77 Monroe Street, Memphis, Tenn-

A CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we the under-signed, Jno. B. Bruner and wife (formerly Mrs. W. J. Mansford), have this day soid to Mr. R. M. Mansford our entire interest in the Catholic Book Store and News Depot, corner of Monroe and Second streets, who assumes all liabilities of said business and will take charge of and continue the same at the old wand. Thankful for east natronace bestowed.

the public generally.

JNO. B. BRUNER.

MRS. JNO. B. BRUNER. Memph's, Tenn , February 23, 1875.

Having purchased the Catholic Book Store and News Stand,

corner Monroe and Second streets, as will be seen by the above card, I invite my friends and the public generally to call and examine my stock of Books, Literature and Notions, which will be always new and of the latest dates, as I am determined to keep up old established name of its being THE I and News Depot of Memphis, Respectfull R. M. Mansford.



The only place in this city that jou can test your Teas before you purchase is at the

MEMPHIS TEA CO.'S STORE 365 MAIN STREET. C. H. POMEROY & CO, Prop's

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

269 1-2 MAIN ST.

Opposite Court Square,

MOTICE.

Probabilities.

Washington, February 24.—For Tennessee and the Ohio valley rising barometer, cold westerly winds and marked that he should take an early optomation that he should take an early optomation that he should take an early optomation that he and his party will take place at the office of the Company.

No. 41 Madison street, on the 3d day of